

Collection no. 130

Cobourg Peninsula,

K.H.L. Key

N.T.

10-15. VII. 1965

Route 1 -

10/7. Collected from camp along western edge of eucalypt savanna to woodland Stenocarpus latifolius, S. angustifolius, S. vitripennis, Rhus glabra, Pisonia vacuans, & monoclon forest as far as base of Stenocarpus latifolius, Rectitropis sp., Atractodes sp. (f.)
Smith's point. The line for grass way to Pycnosclitus seriatus, Carex capillaris, Pycnosclitus seriatus, 92 sp. f.
grass & some herbage to 1 ft. in a broad Callitula sp. P150, Coniochaeta sp. (f.)

Zone leading to the beach. In places, bordering the grass zone, there is massive overlapping laterite. "M. semicornis" juveniles mainly on a broad-leaved eucalypt regrowth to 3 ft. "M. gracilicollis" mainly on a low herb among grass (specimen).

11/7 Route 2 - Collected from camp east Stenocarpus latifolius, S. angustifolius, S. vitripennis, Rhus glabra, Pisonia vacuans, & monoclon forest as far as base of Stenocarpus latifolius, Rectitropis sp., Atractodes sp. (f.)
to the paperbark swamp, thence north-east guttulosa, Coniochaeta vacuans, Rectitropis sp., Atractodes sp. (f.)
to the coast & back to Smith Point guttulosa, Pycnosclitus seriatus, Carex capillaris, Pycnosclitus seriatus, 92 sp. f.
along the edge of the eucalypt forest Acrida conical (f.), Oxidobolus sp. 2, Callitula sp. P150
& paperbark-Pandanus. Tetrigids on margins of water in swamp. "M. gracilicollis" near Smith Point (same situation as 10/7.)

Route 2:

~~12/17 Followed the coast around from
Black Point towards Reef Point. Much~~

of

~~MM~~ Route 3 - Collected from camp
<sup>Genus nov. 78 sp. n. *Stenocalanthe* sp. *angustifrons*, *Callitula*
sp. n. 158, *Calodia* sp. n. *capitata*, *Xanthoparia* sp. n. ca. 60 to 30 ft.
fringe of eucalypt savanna to woodland</sup>

^{Moraba verrucosus}
There is a little outcropping limestone &
base rock. Chief eucalypt is a bloodwood
with ca. 10 ft of scaly bark at base,
followed by smooth purplish-grey
upper bark & very broad coarse leaves.

In one small patch are a few
ironwood, & considerable regrowth of
both bloodwood ^(spec.) & ironwood ^(spec.) together
with scattered shrubs & thin grasses,
mainly to 1 ft. M. verrucosus on both
bloodwood & ironwood regrowth to

4 ft.

Route 4 -

~~12/17~~ Followed the coast around from
<sup>*Macropodolia* sp., *Austrocris guttulosa*, *Pectibopsis*
sp., *Goniaca vocans*, ca. 50 ft</sup>
Black Point towards Reef Point. Much of

This section consists of cliffs of purple
^{*Stenocalanthe* sp. *angustifrons*, *Moraba verrucosus*}
base rock (sandstone?) capped in part

Myrmica sp., *Leptothorax* sp. (id.)
Very massive laterite, with small
sandy bays. Eucalypt savannah woodlands
to 40ft with occ. Pandanus swamps.
Grass ^{bushes} relatively dense ^{in places} & some to 6ft,
but mainly not more than 2ft. Patches
of shrubs to ca. 6ft, mainly 3 spp. of
phyllode acacias (spec. of one), also
regrowth of ^{broad-leaved} bloodwood & ironwood & of
another small tree with deeply fissured
rough bark & large ^{deciduous} roundish leaves
(sample of regrowth). M. sericornis on
the silver-leaved acacia & less often on a
green-leaved one, also on the roundish
leaved regrowth. Macroplitis on edge
of cliff on shrub at Black Point. Saw
Gastrancistrus at Black Point.

13/7 Route 3 (again) - The very small
^{Heteropternis} ^{and} ^{muscivora}, ^{Calidia} ^{capitata}, ^{Zonitoides}
brachypterous new genus seems to be
^{vocans}, ^{Reichthrops} sp., ^{Moraba} ^{sericornis}
associated with fallen leaves of
deciduous trees. On covering with net,
it stays put or crawls under the leaves.

(Western shore, ca. 2 mi. NW. of tip of bay.)

Port Plover - Eucalypt forest to 50ft, occ.
Stenocranus *antopus*, *gambelii*, *Goniocichla vocans*,
higher, with a good grass stratum to 3ft &
Scaevola *sp.*, *Orb.*, *Clusia* *sp.*, *Tolypod* *sp.*,
frequent shrubs, tending to be in patches,
Alphitonia *sp.*, *Leptopogon* *sp.*, *Moraba* *sericeus*, *Themis* *sp.*,
including a *Cassia*-like species to 4ft &
98 *sp.*, *Callitriche* *sp.*, *Picea*,
a *Hubbertia* (?) to 1ft. Immediately
behind shore line, which had occasional
mangroves.

14/7 Collected around camp, in Pandanus
Gastrophysalis *sp.*, *Themis* *sp.*, *Dactyloctenium* *sp.*,
swamp & fringing grass, on adjacent
gullflats, *Leptopogon* *sp.*, *Stenocranus* *sp.*, *Vitriparia* *sp.*,
savannah woodland. *Gastrophysalis*
Moraba *sericeus*
in grass. Saw *Valanga irregularis* (spotted
morph) on a phyllode acacia on edge
of Pandanus swamp.

15/7 Route 5 - across swamp & north
on eastern side of belt of monsoon
forest, in eucalypt savannah woodland,
finally crossing Pandanus swamp
to western side of forest belt. Mantid
on tree trunks: obtained by spraying
with parson pack. Noctuid swarming
to fall. Cockroaches ^(striped) under loose
bark. Bugs on trunks.

General remarks - It seems
evident that very few of the species
in this climatic region overwinter in
the active stages to any appreciable
extent. Unless nearly all the species
are much less abundant here than
around Harwin (which seems most
unlikely), we must suppose that
the active stages have died out
completely, or almost completely, by
July. The only species that ~~look as~~^{look as}
~~some indication of overwintering~~^{though they} ~~are~~^{largely}
the active stages are Goniaca vocans,
^{+ possibly Rectitropis} & the two morabines, of the first, were
mainly adults, some slightly
femoral, with a few late nymphs.
Moraba gracilicollis ~~is present~~ had
adult males, with ~~adult~~ ~~much~~
females much less in evidence &
about half adult & half late-
instar nymphs. Moraba sericornis present
again as adult males - some of them

apparently rather old with females
less in evidence & partly late-instar
nymphs; in addition there was an
approximately equal population of
mid-instar nymphs. The adults &
late-instar females were clearly
associated with relatively tall
regrowth ^(to 4 ft) & the lower branches of
taller shrubs, the mid-instars with
lower regrowth. Species of which
some appreciable fraction probably
overwinter as adults include the two
Stenocatan spp. & Rectitopis. Macrodiphia
may overwinter as nymphs, the
numbers of which were not much
below the densities often characteristic
of the genus. Caledia was represented
by a few frayed adults & a few nymphs,
Rorida by a few nymphs. All the
remaining species must be supposed
to overwinter almost solely as eggs,
even those, such as Austracris &

Valanga, which may be found
commonly as adults in the winter
in eastern Queensland. Considering
that normally abundant species
such as Xanthorhina, Tolydia
~~brachyptera~~, Heteropternis, Aecida,
were extremely rare, it seems that
many species occurring on the
Peninsula were not collected at all.